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hate groups, the radicals, and the extremists have been able to make headway in this country in recent years because there are some who believe there are easy, quick, and obvious solutions to the complex problems that confront us today.

Before concluding, I would like to say something concerning civil rights, an issue with which the present Congress is attempting to deal. I have been quoted in the press as stating that I believe that jobs are the key to the solution of the Negro problem in this country. I would like to elaborate. The job problem is not solvable on a racial issue. Automation draws no color line and affects people at every level, particularly the lower income groups. I do not believe that any Negro leader will quarrel with the fact that in this age of automation jobs must be found and they are found only by men and women who are skilled, educated, and in good health.

The President himself said only 2 weeks ago that jobs cannot be filled on a quota system according to race. I agree wholeheartedly. They must be filled on the basis of merit and ability. It is only through an educated and skilled America that our productivity and manpower can be fully utilized. This is a job in which political pressure and even legislation can only create a proper climate; it cannot create the education and skills that are needed so desperately by much of the Negro population.

Surely the civil rights issue will be acted upon one way or another by this session of Congress, but the basic goals and aspirations of the Negro minority, or any other minority for that matter, cannot be answered by legislation alone.

I should like to compliment this organization on its efforts in the cause of brotherhood regardless of race, religion, or country—for your efforts have gone beyond the borders of the United States.

When the national conference first came into existence, it threw its weight against the 1928 hate campaign involving the religious beliefs of New York Governor Al Smith. The national conference demonstrated then that it was willing to fight in behalf of any victim of undemocratic, unprincipled attack. In the thirties it was responsible for launching Brotherhood Week which has become a national institution headed every year by the President of the United States. In 1941 the national conference began its summer workshops for teachers, and at the same time sent speaker teams to our Armed Forces in all parts of the United States and overseas. Then, following the close of World War II, the national conference program was greatly expanded so that not only teachers but community leaders, police, businessmen, union leaders, and youth groups were enlisted.

What all this may amount to—indeed, what I hope it will amount to—is to bring to an end the cycle of which I spoke earlier—the traditional cycle, by which race hate and ethnic hate can be severely reduced when times are good but revived again when times get bad. Indeed, with the work of your organization and like organizations throughout the country, the time may soon arrive when it can be said in all truth that the great mass of Americans are able to meet their troubles—of every kind—without blaming somebody else for them, and without feeling obliged to defame their fellow Americans at this or any other time.

In the event that this blessed condition ever, in fact, develops, you, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will have the right to take as many bows as you wish—and it is my hope, when that happens, that I will be on hand as a witness, in order to join in the applause.

I thank you for your attention.

International Congress on Education of the Deaf

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LISTER HILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 15, 1963

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, for almost a hundred years the dedicated educators of the deaf have sponsored international meetings to exchange ideas and gain information relating to the universal problem of educating the deaf. The first international meeting was held in 1873 in Vienna. In 1878, the first International Congress on Education of the Deaf was convened in Paris. Since then, the United States has served as host on two occasions.

In 1933, the International Congress on Education of the Deaf met in Trenton, N.J., and, most recently, the 10th International Congress on Education of the Deaf met during June 22-28, 1963, in Washington, D.C. The host institution was Gallaudet College, the only college in the world dedicated to the education of the deaf.

I know that my colleagues in Congress will be interested in reading a statement that summarizes the activities of the 10th International Congress on Education of the Deaf and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON EDUCATION OF THE DEAF ENDS ON OPTIMISTIC NOTE

How to educate deaf children better was the theme of an unusual weeklong meeting in Washington, D.C., of close to 2,200 educators and administrators from more than 50 countries and every State in the United States. The International Congress on Education of the Deaf, which started in 1878, met for the first time in 30 years in America, at Gallaudet College, June 22-28, 1963. Gallaudet is the only college in the world dedicated to the education and welfare of the deaf.

Most of those who attended are directly concerned with educating deaf children in preschool, elementary, and high schools throughout the world; but some were from allied fields, such as psychology and linguistics, and were interested in increasing their knowledge of how hearing people communicate by studying those without hearing.

More than 250 papers, dealing with testing, communications, learning, curriculum, and rehabilitation, were delivered. Subjects of particular interest discussed were: (1) Modern techniques for testing children which enable educators to make an earlier and more specific assessment of defective hearing in children, prior to 4 years of age; (2) the importance of communicating some sound and learning experiences to children at the earliest possible age—from birth to 6 years; (3) the vital role of the parent in providing learning, love, and motivation to the deaf child; (4) the improved opportunities today for manipulating signals to children so as to reach them earlier and better (by sound amplification and filtering systems); (5) the more scientific approach to the best sensory pathways for reaching

the child, whether by vision or hearing or some combination of both; and (6) the need for a closer relationship between the changing job needs of business and industry, and the preparation of deaf children for their entrance into the job market.

Dr. Bernard Tervoort of the Netherlands reported on a research project he is conducting to determine how deaf children actually communicate with each other outside a classroom situation. Using telescopic cameras, he has been making pictures of 60 children, ages 7 to 12, in North Carolina, Indiana, Holland, and Belgium. He has found that when left to themselves, deaf children, using mimicry, gestures, postures, and non-phonemic sounds, fight against the auditory principles they are receiving in classrooms.

Dr. Edgar F. Waldon, audiologist at the speech clinic of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., described a new audiometric technique, the Baby-Cry Test (BCT), for testing the hearing responses of very young children. Formerly, a pure-tone signal had been used with only fair results. The BCT employs an actual cry of a 6-month-old baby. The cry is fed to an amplifier combination unit and then passed through a variable band pass filter for frequency bands. The outgoing signal is recorded on another tape. Sixty children from 1 month to 3 years old were tested by both means, and the Baby-Cry Test elicited responses in 100 percent of the cases.

Mrs. Spencer Tracy, whose son is deaf, delivered a paper on the work of the John Tracy Clinic in Los Angeles. Mrs. Tracy has found that "learning for deaf children depends primarily upon their parents—not so much on deaf children's scholastic attainments as on their attitude toward life and their parents, on their love, their support and their understanding, on their values, and their sense of what is important." She stressed that "feelings" play an important part of how a child learns to communicate, and that better parent education is one of the solutions for educating the child. In addition to working with parents at the Tracy Clinic itself, the clinic maintains a worldwide correspondence course for any parent who suddenly discovers that his child is deaf and is bewildered about his own role in helping the child.

An educator who teaches only the hearing, but is interested in studying how deaf children communicate, is Dr. Dennis Fry, professor of experimental phonetics at University College, London, England. Dr. Fry presented a paper on his work on how sounds and the brain interact in communications. He is studying the rhythm and tone qualities of sounds to determine their effect on brain waves. One conclusion reached is that most deaf people have some latent, residual hearing and, for learning to take place, it is important to reach children at the earliest possible age. Thus again the role of the parent in making sounds to the child from birth to age 6, rather than tending to avoid speech, was emphasized.

Improvements in ear surgery and in audiometric instruments such as the electroencephalograph, the use of the digital computer to show the electrical output of the nervous system in response to sound, how deafness affects the personality and one's outlook and social adjustment, were other subjects discussed during the week.

Cochairman of the Congress, Dr. Richard Silverman of the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, Mo., spoke in his keynote address of those educators who would "gear an educational program to the production of contented members of a subculture in its mores, modes of communication and opportunities for social expression . . . while others strive for complete assimilation of deaf people in the world of the hearing." He felt that a constructive combination of both ideas would be most useful.

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Dr. Silverman also decried the increasing number of young deaf people, 17 to 22, who enter the labor market without any marketable skills or those that are marginal. He said that educators are faced with the perplexing problems of "vocational training for what?" * * * of preparing young people for jobs that at the time of their schooling do not yet exist. He urged the improvement of teacher training, reduction of teacher shortage, and the "elimination of a persistent parochialism that is a residue from the days when the education of the deaf was in the hands of a dedicated but professionally inbred few."

What the International Congress has meant to foreign delegates is revealed by such an administrator as Miss Kooi Jong Lee, principal of the Federation School for the Deaf in Penang, Malaya. Miss Lee attended the last world meeting 5 years ago in Manchester, England. Her problem is one of adapting the new techniques and equipment she learns about to conditions in Malaya. If she orders a new audiometric device from England, for example, she is faced with an impossible repair job when the equipment eventually breaks down. She finds it difficult to apply new knowledge on communications to the languages of her own country where the children are taught both English and Malay.

Mrs. Nancy De Sa of Bombay, India, has a different problem at the school for the deaf she founded. Mrs. De Sa became interested in deaf children by watching their attempts at communication. She started a small school, the Stephens School for the Deaf in Chowpatty. Now the school is ready for its own building, but she so far has been unable to locate the necessary funds.

Mexico, the Netherlands, England, Sweden, and Argentina had large delegations attending. Others came from Brazil, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Israel, Lebanon, Kashmir, Ghana, Iceland, the Philippines, and most of Europe and South America. Yugoslavia was the only Iron Curtain country represented.

The Honorable Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, addressing the Congress banquet attended by over 900 people, said:

"It is always a hopeful sign when people join together in working to solve a common problem. Even when a single individual finds another in difficulty and extends a helping hand, the world is made a little better—if only for the trying. When many people join together to reduce human affliction, the good that is done far exceeds the sum of the individual efforts, for each contributes to the effectiveness of the others.

"You have brought to your work still another dimension—a dimension large enough to encompass the whole family of man. For you are not only many people working together to solve a common problem—you are many people of many lands. In your combined efforts to add to the sum total of human happiness you are giving expression to the brotherhood of man in its finest form."

The Secretary told those present that "man continues to have hope for a better world. As all of you so fully appreciate in your own work hope has been the great mainspring that has made modern public health possible. Time was when parents could do little but hope when their children came down with the inevitable chills and fevers of childhood. And more often than not hope was merely a shield against despair. Now it is the other way around for an ever-increasing number of families. Worry, yes. But now, more often than not, there is hope—and confidence. And even when the worst happens there is every hope—every confidence—that the day will come when the death-dealing agent that took the life of this child will have been brought under control, so that other children may live."

"Surely we have," Secretary Celebrezze said, "an obligation to see that every child

has the opportunity to go up the educational ladder as far as he wants to and can—including those who have the misfortune to be mentally or physically handicapped. This is a large order in the best of circumstances. It becomes an even larger order with young people whom fate has forced to grow up in a silent world. Every child needs a good teacher. To the child who is deaf the kind of teacher he has becomes a matter of overwhelming importance."

Secretary Celebrezze pointed out that as a result of the new program of Federal aid to colleges and universities to train more teachers of the deaf in this country, 470 qualified teachers of the deaf were graduated this year—more than twice the number graduated in any previous year. Some 2,700 children who are completely deaf or who have serious hearing impairments will, for the first time, have a trained teacher this fall. There are still an estimated 5,000 deaf children who should have special education and aren't receiving it.

"We are recommending," the Secretary said, "that the teacher-training program be broadened and improved and that it also include provisions for research on improved teaching methods. The teacher is part of a larger team in our modern work for deaf children and adults, for maximum success today depends very directly on teamwork—a team in which teachers, therapists, counselors, social workers, job specialists, and other professional staff work together on behalf of the deaf. Here, too, we are making progress. A number of Federal programs are specifically designed to train more men and women in these professions which are so important in our total efforts to bring deaf people the full benefits of modern knowledge and skills."

Near the end of his speech, Secretary Celebrezze said, "I hardly need point out that we are deeply proud of Gallaudet College and its century of fine work on behalf of the deaf. It has been said that a child's education should begin at least 100 years before he is born. For many deaf children of the world theirs did—with the establishment of Gallaudet College. This is more than an American institution—it is an international institution. This year's enrollment of more than 600 men and women includes students from Finland, South Vietnam, India, Japan, Ghana, Pakistan, South Africa, China, and Canada.

"The world urgently needs today rallying points of unity, points where men and women of different faiths and cultures can meet, define needs, and, in a great exchange of ideas across national boundaries, advance the well-being of the human race.

"More than 200 years ago, Joseph Addison said, 'If men would consider not so much wherein they differ, as wherein they agree, there would be far less of incharitableness and angry feeling in the world.'

"This International Congress is such a rallying point, such a center of unity, a meeting where the spirit of cooperative endeavors develops mutual ties of peaceful purpose—the bonds that offset tensions and the 'angry feeling in the world.' * * *

"I am grateful," the Secretary concluded, "as I know you are, to the Council on Education of the Deaf for sponsoring this International Congress. I wish you ever-increasing success in your great and difficult mission in the years ahead."

Dr. M. J. C. Buchli, of Groningen, Netherlands, and past president of the International Congress, in the "Response for Foreign Delegates" at the banquet, named what he considered the two high points of the Congress: (1) The "From Rhythm to Rhyme" demonstration by 32 deaf and hard-of-hearing children from the Willis and Elizabeth Martin Day School for the Deaf, Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) the "Class in American Literature" demonstration by a deaf professor, Robert F. Panara, with a representa-

tive group of deaf students from the junior and senior classes of Gallaudet College. Professor Panara, a graduate of Gallaudet College, in his demonstration used all the resources of the Simultaneous Method of communication, which in his own individualized manner, included finger spelling, sign language, pantomime, and writing on the blackboard.

These two heartwarming events Dr. Buchli claimed contributed the most to the success of the weeklong meeting and made worthwhile the thousands of miles traveled by many of the delegates to attend the Congress.

Dr. S. Richard Silverman, director, Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, president, Gallaudet College, served as cochairmen of the International Congress.

Mr. Lloyd A. Ambrosen, superintendent, Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick, and Dr. Edgar L. Lowell, administrator, John Tracy Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif., were cochairmen of the program committee.

Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, chairman, Department of History and Political Science, Gallaudet College, and editor, *America Annals of the Deaf*, served as executive secretary of the Congress.

The Georgetown University School of Linguistics had charge of translation into French, German, and Spanish of the papers delivered. In addition 49 manual interpreters were provided for the deaf people who attended the meeting.

The next International Congress on the Education of the Deaf will probably convene in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1968, at the invitation of the four Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

file
Nuclear Testing

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 15, 1963

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the San Diego Union of September 29, 1963:

This dangerous, authoritarian approach reached its climax in the debate on the nuclear test ban. A group of civilians in the executive branch of Government tried to bar Congress and the American people from access to facts vitally needed to make a wise decision on this matter of crucial importance to the national security.

For this reason, a magazine published in Washington, D.C., entitled *Missiles and Rockets*, announced in its September 16 issue that it was deliberately breaking "the highest national classification." Taking the stand that this information was being dangerously and unjustly kept from Congress and the public, the magazine revealed "top secret" information. It said the Soviets had conducted tests that disclosed the existence of a completely unexpected effect known as the electromagnetic pulse (EMP). As a result of Moscow's doublecrossing breach of the last moratorium on nuclear testing the Soviets may have developed a superbomb that can immobilize the electronic brains of U.S. missiles in their underground silos.

This discovery is of transcendental importance to the survival of the United States as a free nation, both literally and politically. The United States has already voluntarily surrendered its first-strike capability

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to the enemy. This was done under the assumption that we could retaliate with such overwhelming force to destroy the Soviet Union that Moscow would never dare use its first-strike advantage. Now, if the destructive effect of the electromagnetic pulse is what the Soviet tests indicate, we have lost the second-strike power as well.

A Washington analytical report by Edward Hunter, author of "Brainwashing From Pavlov to Powers," revealed other classified data. According to him, the White House kept secret the two atomic test shots fired through space by the Soviet Union on June 10 and June 19.

"What is still undisclosed is that the Soviets 'killed' one of our satellites with one of their explosions, doing so at the precise right time in space, in a manner that could only be deliberate."

We, on the other hand, the report went on to say, accidentally knocked out two of our own satellites in one of our tests last summer.

Strange Bedfellows**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 15, 1963

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise the Members of the House of some rather strange coincidences. At a book-and-author luncheon to be held October 22 at 12:30 in the Waldorf-Astoria Grand Ballroom, and sponsored by the American Booksellers Association and the New York Herald Tribune, there will appear as guest speakers Mr. Allen Dulles, former head of CIA, Hon. Adlai Stevenson, Ambassador to the United Nations, and Jessica Mitford, also known as Jessica Mitford Romilly Treuhaft, author of a recent book entitled "The American Way of Death." Jessica Mitford is the wife of Robert Treuhaft, twice identified as a Communist in the Seventh Report of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Senate for 1953, at pages 260, 261, and 262. He took the fifth amendment, and so did his wife, Jessica Mitford, to avoid incriminating herself when her associations were documented. Among other things, it was shown that Mrs. Treuhaft—Jessica Mitford—was once the financial director of the Communist-run California Labor School. She was also director of the Civil Rights Congress in the Berkeley, California, area. This organization is cited as a Communist front operation by the U.S. Attorney General. She also was identified as one who attended a closed meeting of the Communist Party on January 28, 1951 at 2002 San Pablo Avenue, El Cerrito, Calif. When questioned on this, she took the fifth amendment.

One wonders whether this information is known by Allen Dulles and Ambassador Stevenson, or if they have been made dupes to attract a large audience for Jessica Mitford to plug her new book. While hiding behind the commercial aspects of the mortician and the cemeteries and mausoleums where our dear departed friends and relatives are com-

memorated, she is really striking another blow at the Christian religion. Her tirade against morticians is simply the vehicle to carry her antichrist attack, and I am at a loss to know why Americans such as Allen Dulles and Ambassador Stevenson should create an air of respectability for this pro-Communist anti-American.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to further advise the House that tomorrow night CBS is presenting a 1-hour documentary on the Mitford book and is giving her a national forum from which to spew her anti-Americanism.

You should also know that Dr. Frank Stanton of CBS and Mr. Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News, have been on notice for 2 weeks regarding Jessica Mitford's Communist-front activities; but they still insist on giving her 1 hour free time to advance the sale of her book, the profits from which, no doubt, will find their way into the coffers of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

It is my belief that this is a pro-Communist documentary and that some patriotic American should demand and receive equal time to expose Jessica Mitford, because you can rest assured that the left-leaning CBS will not put forth one word of identification of Mitford and her Communist front activities.

Mr. Speaker, I include herewith an editorial appearing in the Valley Times, Van Nuys, Calif., on September 28, written by Mr. Ben Reddick, its publisher. This editorial deals with Jessica Mitford and her book, "The American Way of Death," published by Simon & Schuster of New York:

A HAUNTING REMINDER

The "we will bury you" remark that Khrushchev made has come back to haunt him. Recently he tried to recant the statement when he told workers in Yugoslavia that he did not mean that Russia or the Communist world would literally or actually bury the free world but that workers of the capitalist countries would engulf their "masters" with communism by choice.

Now the attack has started so that Communists may try to bury even the funeral business in the free world.

Recently members of the leftist clergy and some of the Nation's outstanding news media have joined hands in a blatant denunciation of funeral directors, morticians, and memorial parks and kindred purveyors of services at time of sadness and need.

As usual in such attacks there is a thread of truth, citations of isolated abuses, exaggerations, and downright falsehood. Trigger behind the attack is a book published by Simon and Schuster of New York. They are the publishers of "Calories Don't Count" which the Federal Trade Commission cited for false advertising.

The most recent volume is entitled "The American Way of Death." Author is listed as Jessica Mitford. Jessica Mitford is identified by her agents as Mrs. Robert Treuhaft, of Oakland, Calif. Treuhaft was twice identified in House Un-American Activities Committee reports as a Communist. He took the fifth amendment. His wife also took the fifth to avoid incriminating herself when her associations were documented.

She is known by her writings to have been the wife of a freedom fighter with Communists forces in the Spanish Civil War. This was a marriage prior to the Treuhaft merger. The Mitford woman was a native of England and among her sisters were Unity Freeman Mitford, identified as Hitler's Nor-

dic goddess; Lady Diana Mosley, wife of Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist rabble rouser, and of Nancy Mitford whose novels have always acridly treated American men, morals, and standards.

Mrs. Jessica Mitford Romilly Treuhaft in her book, deals with many things which certainly are fact, many others are questionable. If she is following the Communist Party line of anti-Christ and antireligion she should have dealt somewhat with the deviations and aberrations of that society.

In Moscow is a giant tomb of red marble, set on a base of black marble close alongside the wall of the Kremlin on Red Square. This structure is the tomb that is supposed to have housed the preserved bodies of Stalin and Lenin. Stalin was removed to an inconspicuous grave behind the Lenin monument when Khrushchev undertook the de-Stalinization of Russia and the satellite countries.

Despite the fact Mrs. Mitford Romilly Treuhaft decries the worship of the dead and highly commercialized aspects of the modern funeral and burial costs, she has overlooked Lenin's enshrinement. Is this not an outstanding example of the cosmetologists art on the dead which she so decries?

In the United States of America and on huge billboards around southern California we have seen the legend "service never refused for lack of funds."

We would rather place our mortal remains, alive or dead, in the hands of any American mortician than to set foot on the soil of any Communist nation. The Mitford-Simon & Schuster book is the best acclamation we know for the term "Better Dead Than Read."

Bungling in Space**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 15, 1963

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I hope all Members have had an opportunity to read the lead editorial that appeared in the New York Times, Tuesday, October 8, entitled "Bungling in Space."

In the event that Members missed the editorial, I am taking the liberty of inserting it in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I should particularly like to draw attention to that portion of the editorial that suggests the importance of a congressional examination of the "pork barrel" that has sprung up around the space program.

The editorial follows:

BUNGLING IN SPACE

The execution of the space program, already under heavy congressional fire, has now been subjected to severe additional criticism by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the General Accounting Office.

By inference, NASA criticizes itself as well as American industry in the castigations of industry's quality control that mark the final report on Project Mercury. Careless and sloppy workmanship and numerous failures to meet specifications for capsules and boosters and equipment led to repeated delays, undue costs, and unnecessary risks of life.

NASA lays these faults on the shoulders of industry alone, but the General Accounting Office is more embracing in its distribution

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of responsibility. Its report explicitly blames bungling and poor management by NASA, as well as poor performance by contractors, for a 2-year setback in our lunar program and a \$100 million loss to the taxpayers.

All this has become regrettably familiar language in evaluations of defense and space procurement. Pentagon officials and various officers of the armed services have repeatedly criticized the standards of workmanship of many contractors and have loudly complained about heavy cost overruns.

It is true that the new frontiers of space, like the new frontiers of the ocean depths, require finer tolerances, better workmanship, novel techniques, and processes and the solution of problems undreamed of a couple of decades ago. It is true that the American space program, unlike the Russian, has had to work within the confines of limited rocket boost, which meant that capsules and equipment had to be miniaturized to a degree that compounded all the engineering problems. It is true that the best of U.S. industry has performed some prodigies of development and production in the space and military hardware program.

But the record has been marred too often by sloppiness and carelessness. Industry cannot meet the exacting challenges of the new technology by old patterns. Contracting procedures must be placed as far as possible on an incentive and penalty basis—more money for excellent performance, economical production and early delivery; severe penalties for poor performance, uneconomical production and delays.

And while criticism is being parceled out, a considerable measure should be bestowed on both the Kennedy administration and Congress itself for the aroma of the pork-barrel that they have allowed to spring up around the space program. The Manned Spacecraft Center, for example, was located near Houston under circumstances which, as described in yesterday's Times by our correspondent John W. Flinney, could only make the public more cynical than ever about the whole program.

The disgraceful maneuvering to establish multimillion-dollar space projects—whether in Texas or Massachusetts—reflects on the administration, the Congress and the country and undermines popular support for the program itself. No wonder the expenditure of such vast sums has been meeting so much well-founded public resistance.

Our Fisheries Must Be Protected

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH J. RIVERS

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 15, 1963

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, for those of us who foresee increasing importance in the wealth of the seas within the framework of an exploding world population, the alarming increase in the exploitation of fishing grounds adjacent to the United States by fishing fleets of foreign nations during the past 2 years is cause for consternation and deep concern. Indulging in careless and wanton drag operations, these foreign fleets not only destroy the bottom fisheries on our Continental Shelf but damage and destroy gear of American fishermen, and thereby force them from their traditional fishing grounds.

The time has come for the United

States to take strong and affirmative action to secure our national interest, while at the same time protecting the livelihood of our fishermen.

To highlight the seriousness of the situation, I point to the aggressive action of Russian fishing fleets which have been engaged in modern large-scale, subsidized operations in the process of dragging for king crab and other fisheries resources off the coast of Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to help resolve this problem by lending their weight in passing the important and pertinent legislation now pending before this House and which I have discussed in my letter of October 14 to President Kennedy. Therein I have also stressed the need for positive Executive action to protect our fishermen and fisheries resources. The letter follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 14, 1963.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: By means of this letter I urgently submit for your consideration the emphasis which I place upon a recent legislative development designed to stem the tide of foreign encroachment upon traditional American fishing grounds. I refer to passage by the Senate on October 1, 1963, of the bill, S. 1988, introduced in the Senate by my colleague, the senior Senator from Alaska, Mr. BARTLETT, and cosponsored by nine other Senators, including the senior Senator from the State of Washington, Mr. MAGNUSON, who states the purpose of the bill to be as follows: "First, to protect our territorial waters from encroachment by foreign fishing vessels; and, second, to preserve our marine resources on, or attached to, the Continental Shelf." The bill also defines violations and prescribes penalties.

Except for amendments adopted in the Senate, S. 1988 is identical to my bill, H.R. 7954, pending in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which committee S. 1988 has also been assigned, as well as a like bill, H.R. 8296, introduced by my colleague, Representative HASTINGS KEITH, of Massachusetts. At the Senate committee hearings, S. 1988 was supported by the State Department, Department of the Interior, Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Treasury, and was strongly endorsed by the entire fishing industry of the United States. My urgent request that House action in the form of a hearing upon this vital legislation be expedited has already been transmitted to the Honorable HERBERT C. BONNER, chairman of said committee.

Commenting at page 17554 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 1, 1963, we find strong supporting statements by many Senators pertaining to the following salient points:

(a) The need for this legislation is urgent because during the past summer there have been numerous incidents off both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts in which Russian and Japanese vessels have engaged in fishing activities within our territorial waters or exploited resources of our continental shelf;

(b) Our Government presently lacks statutory authority to protect both our territorial waters within the 3-mile limit and resources upon the continental shelf. At present, encroachments by foreign vessels within our 3-mile limit can be met only by boarding and a polite request to leave;

(c) The bill does not define "territorial waters" thereby leaving it open for our Government to follow the lead of Canada in establishing a 12-mile limit with straight base lines for fishing purposes. This would take the place of our present 3-mile limit and thereby match the 12-mile limit imposed and enforced by the Soviet Union;

(d) There are two bases upon which the United States may claim the resources upon or attached to our continental shelf—first, pursuant to the provisions of the 1953 Submerged Lands Act and the Outer Continental Shelf Act, and, second, provisions found in the International Convention on the Continental Shelf, which convention will take effect upon the ratification of one more nation. Twenty-one nations have thus far signed this convention, including the Soviet Union and the United States;

(e) In addition to trawling for king crab in international waters near Kodiak Island, Russians navigating fleets of modern fast vessels have ruthlessly moved through waters already occupied by Alaskan fishermen and deliberately damaged or destroyed their gear, consisting of crab pots marked with buoys. This, of course, has created an explosive situation leading to the depletion of the great Alaska king crab fishery upon our continental shelf, concurrently with driving Alaskans from one of their traditional fishing grounds and thereby—unless brought to a stop—ruining their means of earning a livelihood.

In the light of the foregoing, I now indicate my view of the great significance of the subject legislation as mentioned at the outset of this letter. The points I am about to make would, if pursued, constitute a timely supplementation to your strong stand supporting the principle of abstention as it has applied during the past 10 years to the Japanese North Pacific salmon fishery on the high seas, with varying periods of application to halibut and herring. I emphasize the triple importance of this legislation as follows:

First, it is needed as legal implementation for accomplishment by our Government of protection of our territorial waters; second, its undefined reference to "territorial waters" leaves the door open for enlargement of our territorial waters by executive assertion of American jurisdiction over the sea to the 12-mile limit, especially for fishery purposes; and, third, it provides suitable provisions for enforcement of an official claim by the United States to ownership and control over the resources on or attached to its Continental Shelf, including king crab, to be effective at such time as such claim is made.

The first objective, which is to fill the void in Federal law with respect to violations of our territorial waters by foreign vessels, would be immediately accomplished by passage and approval of the bill. The second and third objectives, however, depend upon companion action by the Executive. Therefore, I seek and urge your direction and support of appropriate steps to establish the 12-mile limit along our coasts especially for fishing, in harmony with certain historical rights of Canadian fishermen in exchange for reciprocal acknowledgement by Canada of certain historical rights of U.S. fishermen off the coasts of Canada. I further respectfully urge your issuance of such presidential proclamation as is necessary to constitute a formal claim by the United States to resources of the Continental Shelf which appertain to the United States, to be done pursuant to the provisions of the 1953 Submerged Lands Act and the Outer Continental Shelf Act without awaiting the one final ratification to the Convention on the Continental Shelf, if you foresee substantial delay thereof.

Sincerely and cordially yours,
RALPH J. RIVERS,
Member of Congress.